

14-5 NOV 1960
GLENDALE RURAL DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1960

GLENDALE RURAL DISTRICT

A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SURVEYOR & PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1960

To the Chairman and Members of the Glendale Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my first Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the district during the year 1960.

I commenced duties as Medical Officer of Health late in the year, and thus the report relates largely to the time prior to my appointment.

I wish to pay tribute to my predecessor Dr. R. Short, who left the district to take up a new appointment in Edinburgh; we all wish him well in his new post.

Perusal of the vital statistics of the year shows that the Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population was 7,430, which is the same as 1959. However, the census held in April, 1961, may show some alteration in this figure.

The birth rate of the district during the year 1960 was 12.72 per 1,000 population, which is lower than the national level. However, in this, as in all statistics of the district, there are bound to be wide fluctuations from year to year which are not necessarily significant because of the comparatively small numbers involved. As evidence of this, the infant mortality rate, which is the total number of infant deaths per 1,000 total live births, was 23.25. Yet, in fact, there were only two infant deaths in the district. Both these infant deaths occurred within the first day or two of life. One stillbirth was registered in the district, which is the same number as in 1959.

The death rate showed a drop from 9.82 per 1,000 population in 1959, to 8.38 for 1960. Of the causes of death, heart disease accounted for 55% of the total number of deaths. Malignant conditions were responsible for 13% of deaths. There was one death from meningococcal meningitis, occurring in a young child, and vascular lesions of the nervous system accounted for 14% of the deaths.

Of the infectious diseases, whooping cough was the most prevalent; 16 cases being notified during the year. This was disappointing, particularly after 1959 when only one case occurred. There is thus every indication for pressing the need to immunise infants against this illness, which is the most serious common infectious disease of childhood. After the large number of cases notified in 1959, measles demonstrated its two-yearly periodicity with only 4 notifications during 1960. It is satisfactory to report that no cases of dysentery or food poisoning occurred during the year.

As in 1959, there were two cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified. This illness, of course, is no longer the scourge it was only a few years ago, but it still smoulders on in the community. Nevertheless, it must be only a matter of time before the disease is finally eradicated.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis continued at a reasonable level throughout the year, and the numbers protected in the North Nos. 1 and 2 Areas are highly satisfactory in the 1-15 year old age group. It is, indeed, the exceptional child who has not been immunised against this illness. The level in the older age groups is less satisfactory, although it compares very favourably with the national average.

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, continued satisfactorily, and 102 primary inoculations were given during the year. The diphtheria immunity index is highly satisfactory for the pre-school children.

In commenting upon the Public Health Inspector's report, it is very satisfactory to note the extension of the Council's regional water scheme. It is also satisfactory to see that housing improvement grants have been claimed in reasonable numbers during the year, these grants being a most useful aid in improving living conditions.

In conclusion, I would like to express my sincere thanks and appreciation of the help I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the Clerk of the Council, and from Mr. Field and his staff.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

John Mulvaney
Medical Officer of Health

GENERAL STATISTICS

The area of the district was 147,941 acres.

The number of inhabited houses was 2,650 and the number of new houses completed during the year was nil.

The rateable value was £57,741 and the sum represented by a penny rate was £223.

The estimated mid-year population was 7,430 and this figure was taken when calculating the Birth and Death rate.

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	47	35	82
Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Totals	<u>48</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>86</u>

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population	11.57
Crude Birth Rate multiplied by Comparability Factor	12.72
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	4.65

Still Births

Legitimate	1	-	1
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Totals	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and still births	11.49
Total live and still births	87

Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)

Legitimate	2	-	2
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Totals	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	23.25
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	24.39
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-

Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Legitimate	2	-	2
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Totals	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>

Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births	23.25
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Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Legitimate	2	-	2
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Totals	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>

Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births	23.25
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Perinatal Mortality Rate

Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	34.48
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Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of Deaths -
 Rate per 1,000 total live and still births -

<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	33	30	63
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of the population			8.47
Crude Death Rate multiplied by Comparability Factor			8.38
Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis			-
Deaths from Other Puerperal Causes			-
Deaths from Cancer			8

CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (Other)	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	-	3	3
" " Lung, Bronchus	2	-	2
" " Breast	-	-	-
" " Uterus	-	-	-
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	2	1	3
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	-	-
Diabetes	-	-	-
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	4	5	9
Coronary Disease, Angina	7	5	12
Hypertension with Heart Disease	-	-	-
Other Heart Disease	11	11	22
Other Circulatory Disease	1	-	1
Influenza	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-
Bronchitis	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	-	-	-
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	-	2
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	-	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate	-	-	-
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations	2	-	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	-	3	3
Motor Vehicle Accidents	-	-	-
All Other Accidents	-	1	1
Suicide	1	-	1
Homicide and Operations of War	-	-	-
Totals	<u>33</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>63</u>

INFANT MORTALITY1931 - 1960

Year	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Live Births	Infant Mortality England & Wales
1931	74.00	66
1932	48.07	64
1933	-	63
1934	50.80	59
1935	80.60	57
1936	95.70	59
1937	31.90	58
1938	20.20	53
1939	-	51
1940	60.90	57
1941	66.60	60
1942	63.10	51
1943	55.50	49
1944	-	45
1945	9.30	46
1946	43.50	43
1947	35.90	41
1948	38.90	34
1949	24.20	32
1950	16.90	30
1951	20.20	30
1952	10.40	28
1953	21.40	27
1954	45.30	25
1955	24.69	25
1956	33.70	24
1957	20.61	23
1958	19.23	22
1959	-	22
1960	23.25	21

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-25	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age Unknown	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Scarlet Fever	3
Whooping Cough	16
Diphtheria	-
Measles	4
Pneumonia	1
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	-
Enteric Fever	-
Erysipelas	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-
Dysentery	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-
Smallpox	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-
Food Poisoning	-
Encephalitis	-

IMMUNISATION

	Primary Immunisation								Secondary (Reinforcing) Injs.							
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5/9	10/14	Total	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5/9	10/14	Total
Diphtheria	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	14	26	2	42
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	51	1	-	-	-	1	-	53	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus	39	6	1	-	1	-	-	47	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	7
Total	90	7	1	1	1	2	-	102	-	-	-	-	19	31	2	52

IMMUNITY INDEX - NORTH NO. 1

District	1 - 4 Age Group	Under 1 Age Group
Berwick M.B.	63.07	22.22
Belford R.D.	85.50	29.16
Glendale R.D.	84.50	53.84
Norham R.D.	53.95	23.91

Average per cent for North No. 1 - (1-4 Age Group) 70.30

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

Number Vaccinated During Period							Number Revaccinated					
District	Under 1	1	2-4	5-14	15 or over	Total	Under 1	1	2-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
Berwick M.B.	83	6	9	9	8	115	-	3	15	27	26	71
Belford R.D.	40	1	-	1	-	42	-	-	-	-	17	17
Glendale R.D.	80	3	1	-	1	85	-	-	-	-	9	9
Norham R.D.	17	1	-	-	1	19	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	220	11	10	10	10	261	-	3	15	27	53	98

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATIONNorth No. 1 and 2 Areas

Age Group	Number having received two injections
1 - 15	13,597
15 - 25	4,556
25 - 40	1,624
Over 40	179
Of these, 17,028 received their third injection since the advent of the scheme to 31st December, 1960.	

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR1960INTRODUCTION

It is my privilege to submit to you my Annual Report in which are facts and comments relative to the activities of my department during 1960.

No new house erection schemes were started during the year, although purchasing negotiations were still under way with regard to the proposed Golden Square, Cheviot Street, development.

During the year this department has been staffed by myself as Surveyor and Public Health Inspector, an assistant and a typist.

Work carried out by my department includes housing management, management of water supplies, sewage disposal management, public cleansing, food inspection and pest control.

GENERAL INFORMATIONWater Supplies

The Council own four separate water supply schemes, namely, Lowick, Bowsden, Chatton and the Regional Scheme. The latter supplies water to Wooler, Milfield, Branxton, Wark, Carham and intervening holdings along the pipeline.

The Lowick water, whilst of good bacteriological quality, nevertheless is still chemically unsuitable as a public supply.

The Regional Scheme (Contract No. 7) from Flodden Lodge to Lowick was begun in September, 1960, and progress was satisfactory until commencement of the River Crossing at Linthaugh. When this was approximately one week from completion, the surrounding countryside was subjected to heavy rainfall with subsequent river flooding.

Apart from this delay, progress was good and by the end of December the crossing was complete, and the pipeline had been extended to the site of the Booster Station at Ford.

During the year 67 samples were taken for bacteriological examination. 32 were found to be satisfactory and 35 unsatisfactory.

Sewage and Sewerage Disposal

Unsatisfactory samples of sewage effluent continue to be received from Wooler, Lowick, Milfield, Branxton and Bowsden. The only two schemes to satisfy the Rivers Board tests are those at Wark and Chatton.

Meat and Food Inspection

The appendices attached to this report give particulars of food examined and condemned during the year. These can be compared with last year's figures and their value assessed.

The Council's slaughterhouse is still run by the Fatstock Marketing Corporation, and the slaughtering facilities which they offer appear to be to the satisfaction of everyone concerned.

Food Hygiene

Food preparation establishments in the district continue with few exceptions, to be conducted in a satisfactory manner.

There are 26 food preparation premises in the district made up as follows:-

Catering Establishments	14
Butchers Shops	3
Wet Fish Shops	1
Fried Fish Shops	2
Bakers	4
Ice-cream Manufacturers	2

26 inspections were carried out during the year, and any unsound food surrendered by Shop Keepers was disposed of by burial in the tip. For the eighth consecutive year, I have no cases of food poisoning to report.

Milk and Dairies

The only dairy in operation in the district purchases bottled pasteurised milk from the Co-operative Wholesale Society Plant at Alnwick.

Public Cleansing

The Public Cleansing service, undertaken by the Council, has now

been in operation for ten years throughout the district. Owing to the ever increasing number of collections and the practice of a fortnightly collection in some parts of the district, it was decided to institute a weekly collection.

Considerable difficulty was experienced to begin with, but after a series of meetings with the workmen, and drawing up a new collection rota, a pilot scheme was launched. From this, it was established that until newer and larger collection vehicles are operating, it is a practical impossibility to run a comprehensive weekly collection system.

It was decided that during 1961 the two existing 10 cubic yard Shelvoke and Drewry freighters be replaced with a 12 cubic yard Karrier, and an 18 cubic yard Shelvoke and Drewry dual tip vehicle. When these are brought into service, it is contemplated employing an extra man to serve as an additional loader to the larger vehicle. This will then serve the more distant areas and the smaller Karrier will operate around Wooler on the smaller journeys.

When a weekly collection becomes a reality only the extremely remote parts of the district will lack this service.

During the year the Council provided 18 B.S.S. dustbins by way of replacement and initial use in Council houses, and 64 have been provided to private individuals on repayment.

The cost of cleansing for twelve months was £3,521. 15s. 10d, the equivalent of $1\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{2}$ d in the pound.

Check weighing of loads carried by the two vehicles was not carried out during the year due to difficulties in gaining access to the station weighbridge and to the fact that the vehicles were worked to capacity. It is estimated, however, that a weight in the region of 2,500 tons was collected and tipped.

To facilitate in the initiation of a weekly collection, two additional tips were opened during the year. The first of these, a disused quarry at Ford was obtained in exchange for filling in a depression beside Etal Vicarage.

This is utilised one day per week for the Ford and Etal areas.

The second tip, a disused lime working at Old Dryburn, serves the Lowick and Bowsden areas and is also utilised one day per week.

These tips together with the one at Wooler should ensure adequate provision for refuse disposal for the next 20 - 25 years.

Petrol Storage

The number of licences issued to private individuals covers the storage of 73,040 gallons of petrol spread over 77 licences issued. 72 visits were made in connection with expiring licences and new applications.

Salvage

This is operated in conjunction with Thames Board Mills and output of baled waste paper and cardboard is regulated by their demand.

The revenue received is divided equally between the Council and the employees responsible for the baling and packing. The nett income to the Council was £211. 7. 9d. representing 1d in the pound.

Pest Control

One business and seven domestic premises were serviced during the year.

Altogether 677 visits were carried out during the year with a view to tracing infestation. 444 of these were carried out under the provisions of the Pests Act, and the remainder whilst property was being visited primarily for some other purpose.

The sewerage systems and refuse tips are regularly treated every quarter.

Factory Inspection

Generally, satisfactory conditions were found in all the premises visited during the year. In the few cases where small infringements were found, these were rectified without the need for formal action.

Council Housing

Four old people's houses in Cheviot Street, Wooler, were completed during the year bringing the total number of Council Houses to 427.

The modernisation scheme to 112 pre-war Council houses was begun in February.

During the course of the work, fire broke out in one of the Oliver Road houses. It was established that the cause was incorrect fixing of the new fireplaces and as a result all 112 hearths had to be removed and refixed correctly. This together with other unforeseen circumstances has resulted in the Contract still being in a stage of incompleteness at the end of 1960.

The cost of repairs per house for the year ending March, 1960, was £5. 1s. 1d a decrease of £1. 12s. 8d on the previous year.

The cost of supervision and management over the same period was £4. 9s. 7d per house.

Private Housing - Housing (Financial & Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1938 - 1946

The total number of houses built under these provisions during the post-war period is now 86.

Housing Act 1949-1954 as amended by Housing Act, 1957

During the year improvement grants were approved in respect of 34 dwelling houses. This is a decrease of 2 on last year, and the total number of houses which have received or are about to be given grant aid now amounts to 520. The total approved expenses was £24,716. 15s. 7d and grant aid on these expenses was £10,289. 15s. 2d.

Building Plans

98 plans were examined and premises inspected in connection with Building Byelaw applications. This is an increase of 11 on last year.

63 applications for planning consent were received, a decrease of one on last year. 47 of these were approved, 10 deferred, 3 refused and 3 applications were cancelled.

Rural Housing Survey

The housing situation as at 31st December, 1960, will be found in the appendices attached to this report. Adjustments take into account as far as possible, repairs and improvements to dwellings, as well as demolitions and closing orders. The number of houses in

the first two categories still increase due to improvements carried out under the Housing Acts.

Transport

During the year 2,911 gallons of petrol were used by the Council vehicles. This was supplied in bulk by the Coquet Oil Company.

The Morris 1,000 van has now been in use by the Council for one year, and is used almost exclusively for Rodent Control and maintenance of water and sewage installations.

Petrol used by this vehicle during the year was 261 gallons giving 36 miles per gallon.

1,104 gallons of petrol was used by the Shelvoke and Drewry freighter MUR 282, and this gave a mileage of 6.9 miles per gallon.

Similarly, 1,546 gallons of petrol was used by the freighter DJR 381 giving 6.2 miles per gallon.

Conclusion

The number of workmen employed by the Council remains at eight. Work carried out by them includes water supply schemes, sewage disposal, controlled tipping, street and public cleansing.

During the year, no statutory notices were served, and generally I found that both owners and occupiers were most co-operative and readily agreed to remedy any faults brought to their notice.

In conclusion, I should like to express my thanks and appreciation to the Clerk of the Council and his staff for assistance received on many occasions.

I am,
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR R. FIELD

Surveyor and Public Health Inspector

APPENDIX 1Revised Housing Survey 31.12.60.

No.	Parish	C A T E G O R I E S								
		Total	1	2	3	4	5	A	B	C
1	Akeld	61	38	3	2	13	5	15	40	6
2	Bewick	42	30	5	4	2	1	-	37	5
3	Bowsden	54	27	4	-	17	6	38	12	4
4	Branxton	59	39	10	-	3	7	46	11	2
5	Carham	196	105	11	15	35	30	107	81	8
6	Chatton	223	112	23	9	60	19	68	102	53
7	Chillingham	39	26	4	2	3	4	-	34	5
8	Doddington	68	50	9	-	1	8	-	59	9
9	Earle	33	14	6	2	4	7	-	26	7
10	Ewart	43	20	12	2	7	2	30	11	2
11	Ford	183	109	12	11	17	34	23	130	30
12	Ford, Etal & Crookham	72	28	25	4	8	7	17	55	-
13	Ingram	49	27	10	5	4	3	-	38	11
14	Ilderton	45	34	3	2	2	4	-	42	3
15	Kilham	74	41	2	1	14	16	-	58	16
16	Kirknewton	59	26	19	2	6	6	-	52	7
17	Lilburn	55	26	9	-	19	1	-	40	15
18	Lowick	247	90	40	27	37	53	148	71	28
19	Milfield	96	86	2	-	3	5	94	-	2
20	Roddam	47	27	4	6	7	3	-	39	8
21	Wooler	636	429	54	28	62	63	626	10	-
TOTALS		2381	1384	267	122	324	284	1212	948	221

N.B. A - Public Supply - Denotes water supplied from Council's main to tap inside house.

B - Private Supply - Denotes water supplied from Private Sources to tap inside house.

C - Others - Denotes water from any other source than that above and not piped into dwelling.

Total number of dwelling houses in district 2590

Total number of agricultural dwelling houses in district included in above total 1000

Industrial and business premises (i.e. business, industrial and licenced premises and places of entertainment) 263

Council property other than dwelling houses 9

APPENDIX 2Public Water Supplies

	A	B	C	Remarks
Wooler	626	10		Supplied from Regional Scheme
Lowick	148	71	28	From borehole - Excellent quality, quantity poor. Although bacteriological quality good, high iron content causes deposit and corrosion to iron pipes.
Bowsden	38	12	4	Source fluctuates - main spring high iron content causes corrosion to C.I. pipes and deposit high.
Branxton	46	11	2	Regional Scheme
Milfield	148	71	28	Regional Scheme
Wark) Carham)	107	81	8	Regional Scheme

A - Council Supply piped into house

B - Private Supply piped into house

C - Dependant on stand-pipe only

Water Supply and SewerageProgress Report on Schemes in Hand

Name of Scheme	W - Water S - Sewage	Estimated Cost	Position at 31. 12. 60.
Regional Supply Contract No. 7	W	£37,035	30% complete

APPENDIX 3Carcases Inspected and Condemned

Description	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed	3323	93	17390	1361
Number inspected	3323	93	17390	1361
All diseases except Tuberculosis. Whole carcasses condemned.	18	12	90	7
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	924	-	144	16
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis.	28	12	1	2
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis carcasses from which some part condemned.	12	-	-	9
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-
Weight of carcase meat condemned in stones.	449	17	240	17
Weight of edible offals condemned in stones.	578	5	74	2

Slaughtering Fees

Cattle	17/-
Pigs	8/6d
Sheep	4/9d
Calves	4/9d
Boars and Sows	17/-

Cysticercosis

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned - Nil

APPENDIX 4

Unsound Food	Surrendered Stones	Seized	Proceedings
1. Beef (Home-killed)	1049	-	-
2. Beef (Imported)	-	-	-
3. Mutton (Home-killed)	314	-	-
4. Mutton (Imported)	-	-	-
5. Pork (Home-killed)	19	-	-
6. Pork (Imported)	-	-	-
7. Game	-	-	-
8. Poultry	346	-	-
9. Fish	-	-	-
10. Fruit	-	-	-
11. Eggs	-	-	-
12. Bacon	-	-	-
13. Cheese	-	-	-
14. Butter	-	-	-
15. Lard	-	-	-
16. Other Foods	-	-	-
17. C. Ham (Imported)	8	-	-
18. C.C. Meats (Imported)	-	-	-
19. Canned Goods	-	-	-

APPENDIX 5FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948

ANNUAL REPORT of the Public Health Inspector in respect of the year 1960 for the Rural District Council of Glendale in the County of Northumberland.

Part 1 of the Act1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to Health

Premises	M/c line No.	No. on Regis- ter	Number of			M/c line No.
			Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers Prose- cuted	
1. Factories in which Secs. 1,2,3,4, & 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	1	31	16	-	-	1
2. Factories not included in 1, in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	23	5	-	-	2
3. Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	3	-	-	-	3
TOTALS	6	57	21	-	-	6

2. CASES in which defects were found

Particulars	M/c line No.	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prose- cutions were insti- tuted
		Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspec- tor	Referred By H.M. Inspec- tor	
Want of cleanliness	2	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	1	1	-	-	-
Defective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences						
(a) Insufficient	-	3	3	-	3	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against Act (not including offences relating to out- work)	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	2	6	6	-	3	-

RURAL HOUSING SURVEY & WAITING LIST FOR COUNCIL HOUSES

REVISED REPORT TO 31.12.60.

Total No. of houses to be surveyed	R.V. limits of survey	State of Survey			Total No. of houses surveyed	Classifications of houses surveyed and numbers					Totals of Columns 1 - V	Houses unfit but occupied	Over-crowded Houses	Applications for new houses
		Completed	In progress	Not yet completed		I	II	III	IV	V				
2,381	£20	2,381	-	-	2,381	1384	267	122	324	284	2,381	13	Fluctuates due to moving agri-cultural population	106

CLASSIFICATION

I Satisfactory in all respects
II Minor defects. Cost under £150
III Requiring repair, structural alteration or improvement. Cost over £150.

IV Appropriate for reconditioning. Housing Act, 1949-1952.
V Unfit for habitation and beyond repair at a reasonable cost (i.e. in excess of £800)

FORM OF SURVEY - Parish by Parish (See Appendix 1)

Standard of Survey	Method of Inspection					IMPROVEMENT GRANTS - HOUSING ACTS, 1949 - 1952						
	Under Housing Act	County	Detailed	Brief	Compromise	Applications dealt by R.D.C.			Applications submitted to MHLC			
Received						Approved	Rejected	Under Consideration	Number sent	Number Approved	Number under Consideration	
-	-	-	-	-	-	34	34	-	-	-	-	-
N.B.	The Council maintains a register of applications for new houses											

The Council maintains a register of applications for new houses. This is kept for the following places only with number of applicants to each place. This is at 1st January, 1961.

WOOLER 54 LOWICK 14 BOWSDEN 2 MILFIELD 23 CHATTON 4 BRAINXTON 1 WARK 8

APPENDIX 7HOUSING TABULAR STATEMENT FOR YEAR 1960

NEW HOUSES COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR	WITH STATE ASSISTANCE	UNAIDED	TOTAL
(a) By Local Authority	-	-	-
(b) By any other Housing Authority	-	-	-
(c) By private persons	-	-	-

Total number of inhabited houses in the district 2,650

RURAL HOUSING SURVEY1. Has Survey been completed for the whole of the district?

(If the answer is 'Yes' please show in the table below the position at the end of the year as affected by any reconditionings or demolitions since the Survey. If 'No' state the classifications so far as has been ascertained to date).

Category	Classification	Number
1	Satisfactory in all respects	1384
2	Minor defects	267
3	Requiring repair, structural alterations or improvement	122
4	Appropriate for reconditioning and included under Category 3	324
5	Unfit for habitation and beyond repair at reasonable expense	284

If the Survey is incomplete, approximately how many houses are still to be inspected? - Nil.

2. Closing and Demolition of HousesA. Formal Action

- Number of houses demolished during 1960, as a result of Clearance Schemes or other formal action -
- Number of houses included in above which were from pre-war confirmed Clearance Areas .. -
- Number of houses closed but not demolished as a result of formal action -

B. Informal Action

- Number of houses closed but not demolished as a result of informal action and not included in above -

3. Reconditioning and Repair

Number of houses made fit during 1960 by procedure under either:-

Housing or Public Health Acts

(a) As a result of informal action	62
(b) By owners as a result of statutory notice	-
(c) By Local Authority in default of owners	-

4. Improvement Grants - Housing Act, 1949

(a) Applications submitted to Local Authority during year	34
(b) Applications rejected by Local Authority	1
(c) Applications forwarded to Ministry (not now generally applicable as Local Authority approve)	-
(d) Applications rejected by Ministry (not now generally applicable as Local Authority approve)	-
(e) Applications approved	34
(f) Total number of applications approved in your area since inception of scheme	520

If any houses were not included in the above table were approved for grant under Hill Farming Act please state number

-

LIST OF BYELAWS IN FORCE IN DISTRICT

Date of Adoption	Name of Byelaw
1953	Building Byelaws
20. 4.50.	Byelaws as to Food Handling
20.10.37.	Tents, Vans and Sheds
14.10.54.	Byelaw made under Section 17 of the Water Act, 1954, for preventing waste, undue consumption, misuse or contamination of water supplies

